

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:

HA-15

COUNTY:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE

MAY 28 1972

1. NAME

COMMON:

(Building Number E-4630)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

Meeting
Presbury House (Quiet Lodge)

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Austin and Parrish Roads

CITY OR TOWN:

Aberdeen Proving Ground - EA

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

First

STATE:

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY:

Harford

CODE

025

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work In progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. AGENCY

United States Department of the Army

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

STREET AND NUMBER:

Aberdeen Proving Ground

CITY OR TOWN:

Aberdeen

STATE:

Maryland

CODE

24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Harford County Courthouse, Land Records Office

STREET AND NUMBER:

Main Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Bel Air

STATE:

Maryland

CODE

24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Executive Order 11593 Protection and Enhancement of the
Cultural Environment (Inventory of Historic Places).DATE OF SURVEY: 20 Jan 72 ☒ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

Headquarters, US Army Materiel Command

STREET AND NUMBER:

5001 Eisenhower Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:

Alexandria

STATE:

Va.

CODE

51

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

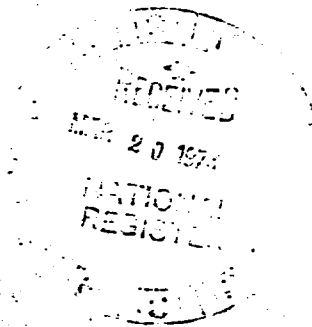
HA-15

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The original portion of the building is brick and was built about 1720. It is two stories high with attic and cellar, approximately 40'-6" x 20'-3". It consists of a central hall with a room on either side on both of the principal floors, originally there were brick chimneys on each end. The front facing the Gunpowder River is built of flemish bond with each header brick being blue glazed. Henry Chandlee Forman in "Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland" mentions that the Presbury House has a gable end with an unusual glazed brick diamond pattern. Vestiges of this pattern can be seen near a modern chimney added for heating. The original floor joists and center supporting timber, which were replaced in 1958, were hand hewn oak. The walls are all solid brick approximately 13 1/2" thick. The building has been modified through the years to suit the needs of the military family occupancy. A two story 18' x 20'8" frame addition was constructed on the east end of the building in recent years.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

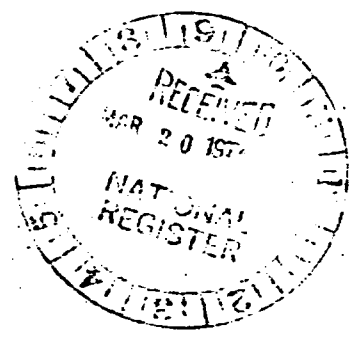
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The site of early Methodist meetings prior to the construction of the Gunpowder Meeting House. This house is frequently mentioned in journals of early Methodist preachers. It was the site of fourteen visits for preaching and overnight rest by Bishop Asbury between 1772 and 1777. Also of subsequent stops by the Reverend John Littlejohn, who on August 12, 1777 is the first preacher (as far as is known) to specifically mention "Presbury's Preaching House" in his journals. Also of interest is the fact that what has been called the first recorded quarterly meeting in American Methodism took place either at the Presbury House or the Gunpowder Meeting House on December 24, 1772. The following names are written in the bricks at the base of the wall facing the Gunpowder River:

- G. Gouldsmith Presbury born May May 1737
 Gouldsmith Presbury born Sep 10, 1749
 Martha Presbury August 7 - 1731
 Isabel Presbury - - - - -
 Mr. George Presbury born August 16, 1719
 William Gold - - - - -
 Mr. - - - - - Presbury born Feb 6, 1713
 and other illegible names.

These names appear to have been written in the brick before they were fired.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



HA-15

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland by Henry Chandlee Forman.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0		N39 23 15	W76 18 24	
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0				
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: .25 + or -

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

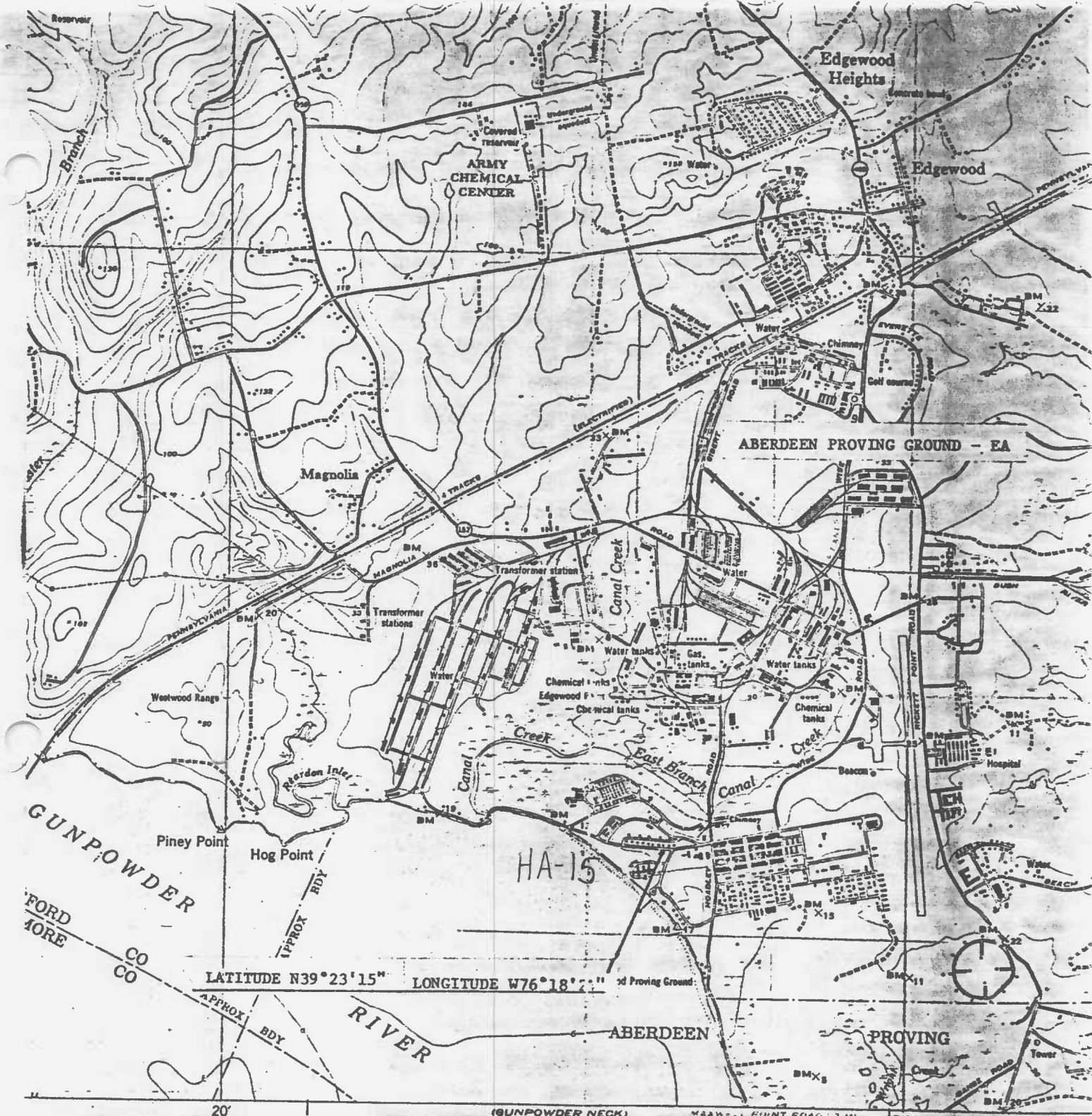
11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Thomas W. Alexander, Realty Specialist		DATE: 5 Feb 74
BUSINESS ADDRESS: Facilities Engineering Directorate, APG		
STREET AND NUMBER:		PHONE:
CITY OR TOWN: Aberdeen Proving Ground	STATE: Maryland	CODE: 24

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

<p>State Liaison Officer recommendation:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p><i>Orlando R. Dauter</i> State Liaison Officer Signature</p> <p>In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local</p> <p><i>Thomas W. Alexander</i> Federal Representative Signature Date: 3/6/74 Title: Director</p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><i>R. D. Manteau</i> Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date: 5/23/74</p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><i>Thomas W. Alexander</i> Keeper of the National Register Date: 5.22.74</p>
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS



TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH

APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 1949



1300154101 H.A. - 15

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME	
COMMON:	"Quiet Lodge - 1720"
AND/OR HISTORIC:	Bldg #4630 Married Officers Quarters Lt Col K L Knipp (possible) Presbury House

2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Austin Road and Parrish Road			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Edgewood Arsenal			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Mid		Harford	

3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Bath <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>		
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Residence</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNERS NAME:			
US Army Munitions Command			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
C.O. Edgewood Arsenal att: SMUEA-F			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	
	Mid	21010	

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:			
U.S. Army Munitions Command			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
C.O. Edgewood Arsenal att: SMUEA-F			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	
	Maryland	24	
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:			

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY:			
DATE OF SURVEY:			
Federal <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	County <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	

676
1000STATE:
COUNTY:FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Mr A N Hartman

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Brick 2 story Flemish bond 3 bays
on river deep. A roof chimney at each end
one (W) new one E rebuilt in style. has band
Has 2 brick belt at gable, nowhere else
Officers residence
cornice mold is unusual (adam?)

Blue headers on front (S)

Ridge E-W

1st floor windows segmented arch on all

2 story frame addition

S door bricks curved to doorway

Early door frame + transome.

Nice use. Nice

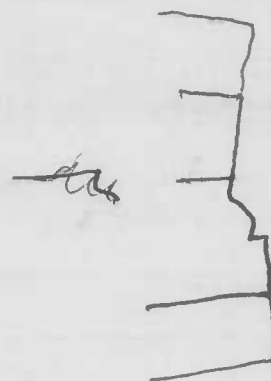
bad painting repairs

→ Most unusual oge watercourse mold
very shallow.

42' x 20'



end windows
rebuilt



500 feet from road jump under river

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian ☐16th Century ☐18th Century ☒20th Century ☐15th Century ☐17th Century ☐19th Century ☐

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

1730's

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal ☐Education ☐Political ☐Urban Planning ☐Prehistoric ☐Engineering ☐

Religion/Phi-

Other (Specify) ☐Historic ☐Industry ☐losophy ☐ArchitectureAgriculture ☐Invention ☐Science ☐Art ☐Landscape ☐Sculpture ☐Commerce ☐Architecture ☐

Social/Human-

Communications ☐Literature ☐itarian ☐Conservation ☐Military ☐Theater ☐Music ☐Transportation ☐

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Barker, Capt. M.E. Early American Houses on Gunpowder Neck p. 152, 3, 4.

Spraker, Capt. Harry M. The Story of Gunpowder Neck
Chemical Warfare Bulletin, Edgewood Arsenal, April 1940.
 pp 72-79.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CDOE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	COOE	COUNTY:	CDDE
STATE:	CDDE	COUNTY:	CDDE
STATE:	COOE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: <u>Orlando Ribout</u>		DATE <u>Feb '70</u>
ORGANIZATION <u>Maryland Historic Trust</u>		
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>50 State Circle</u>		
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Annapolis</u>	STATE <u>Maryland</u>	CDDE

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

(8)

This two story brick house in a modest manner house or finely finished farmhouse built at the end of the 1730's. Made of brick that was used as ballast in ships from England to the thriving seaport of Joppa town (see HH 1). The personal touch of the craftsman was incorporated as initials were inscribed in the curved bricks at the south doorway along with the date - the earliest being 1739. Perhaps the children's birthdates were added too. The owner later, for several bricks are inscribed up to 1761 with an initial.

Used as a farm house until the Army purchased all the land south of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1917, it remained vacant until "reconditioned" with a heavy hand for officer tenantry in 1924, when ~~windows were then~~ fire places were blocked in, plaster applied in a heavy coat, ~~stairways~~ ~~replaced~~, heating (hot air) added and ~~wood~~ staircases and replaced with plain mill work.

The house is now used as an officer's residence.
~~Widely modified~~

EARLY AMERICAN HOUSES ON GUNPOWDER NECK

By Captain M. E. Barker

Nearly three hundred years ago, Thomas O'Daniel and some of his friends sailed up the Chesapeake Bay and settled on Gunpowder Neck, the peninsula now occupied by Edgewood Arsenal. Here they found Indian villages and campsites; for the abundance of fish and oysters in the bay, the swarms of wildfowl that wintered in the creeks and along the shore of this peninsula, the forest filled with useful timber and many deer, wild turkey and fur-bearing animals, the rich soil that responded to a minimum of labor, and the ease of water transportation were attractive alike to whites and redskins. With O'Daniel, to whom the peninsula, some ten miles long and two to four miles wide of nearly twenty thousand acres, was granted by Lord Baltimore, came the founders of many of Maryland's distinguished families.

Today almost all evidence of the Indians has vanished, although arrowheads, flint axes and hoes are sometimes found. A few exceedingly rich spots mark the site of their kitchen-middens. Likewise, the houses the early settlers built are rapidly disappearing. In a few years, luxuriant vegetation will mark the spots where stood the sturdy homes of these freedom-loving men and women who helped to found and build the Maryland, Free State.

About 1850, General Cadwalader secured possession of most of the farms constituting the Gunpowder Peninsula and for seventy years he and his heirs operated the area as a plantation and a great hunting preserve. Then, in 1917, the United States Government took over the entire area as a site for its chemical warfare arsenal and proving ground, known as Edgewood Arsenal. Thus, many of the houses, originally built as homes for a home-owning and home-loving folk, sheltered farm tenants for some seventy years, and have lain idle for the last generation exposed to the ravages of time and the elements aided and abetted by human hands. Many of the houses have been torn down for the valuable lumber they contained and others have been burned or partially destroyed. The few survivors are being swallowed rapidly by the growing forest that is again claiming the land.

However, several excellent examples of the early colonial farm house still exist for our study.

The Watterson homestead (constructed about 1680) is a four-room log house of purely utilitarian design, which grew from the original pioneer one-room log cabin built in 1666. The living room (the original cabin) is 14' x 18' and the kitchen is 12' x 14'. Above each of these rooms

is a bedroom of similar size. All the windows are very small, for glass was a luxury when this house was constructed. There is a huge double fireplace to the chimney in the center, made of brick imported from England. The fireplace on the kitchen side is provided with hooks from which the various cooking kettles were suspended. A ladder in each end of the house provides access to the attic or upstairs rooms. The walls of this house are made of hewn chestnut logs notched at the ends and pinned together by white oak dowels an inch or more in diameter. The gables, window and door frames were made of hand-riven chestnut boards. The walls were chinked with lime plaster, now hard and rocklike. The massive sleepers, joists and rafters, hewn of white oak, are still hard and sound after two hundred and fifty years of use. What a tale of life, love and labor this old house could tell if it suddenly became endowed with the power of speech!

✓ The Pressbury house, "Quiet Lodge", is a type frequently seen in tidewater Virginia and Maryland. It is two stories with a narrow attic, constructed about 1740 of brick imported from England. In those days brick came over as ballast, hence were economical until they started the twenty mile journey by ox-cart from the present ghost town, but then thriving seaport and capital, Joppa Town. All the woodwork in "Quiet Lodge" is hand sawn or hewn from sturdy native timber. The house is twenty feet wide, forty feet long, provided with a large chimney at each end. "Quiet Lodge" stands on a beautiful knoll overlooking the wide Gunpowder River with the Chesapeake Bay in the far distance. The house was so well constructed that only minor repairs were needed in 1924 when it was reconditioned, enlarged, and modernized as a set of officers' quarters.

The Ricketts and Whittaker houses were built to nearly the same floor plan as "Quiet Lodge" and at about the same time. These houses were constructed of wood, with the walls plastered but no ceiling. The upstairs floor, however, was made of foot wide boards, two inches thick. The huge beams supporting the upstairs floor contain numerous spikes and pegs on which corn was hung to dry. Many other everyday uses could be found for such supports. A plan of the Ricketts house is shown.

The Boone house was purely utilitarian in design. In compactness of plan and utilization of floor space, it outpoints most of the modern small homes now so popular.

In those days it was necessary to provide a sleeping place for the hired men and the large crop of boys usually found in the pioneer homes two hundred years ago, so the long, low attic built into the Boone house (as well as all the other Gunpowder Neck colonial houses) was very useful

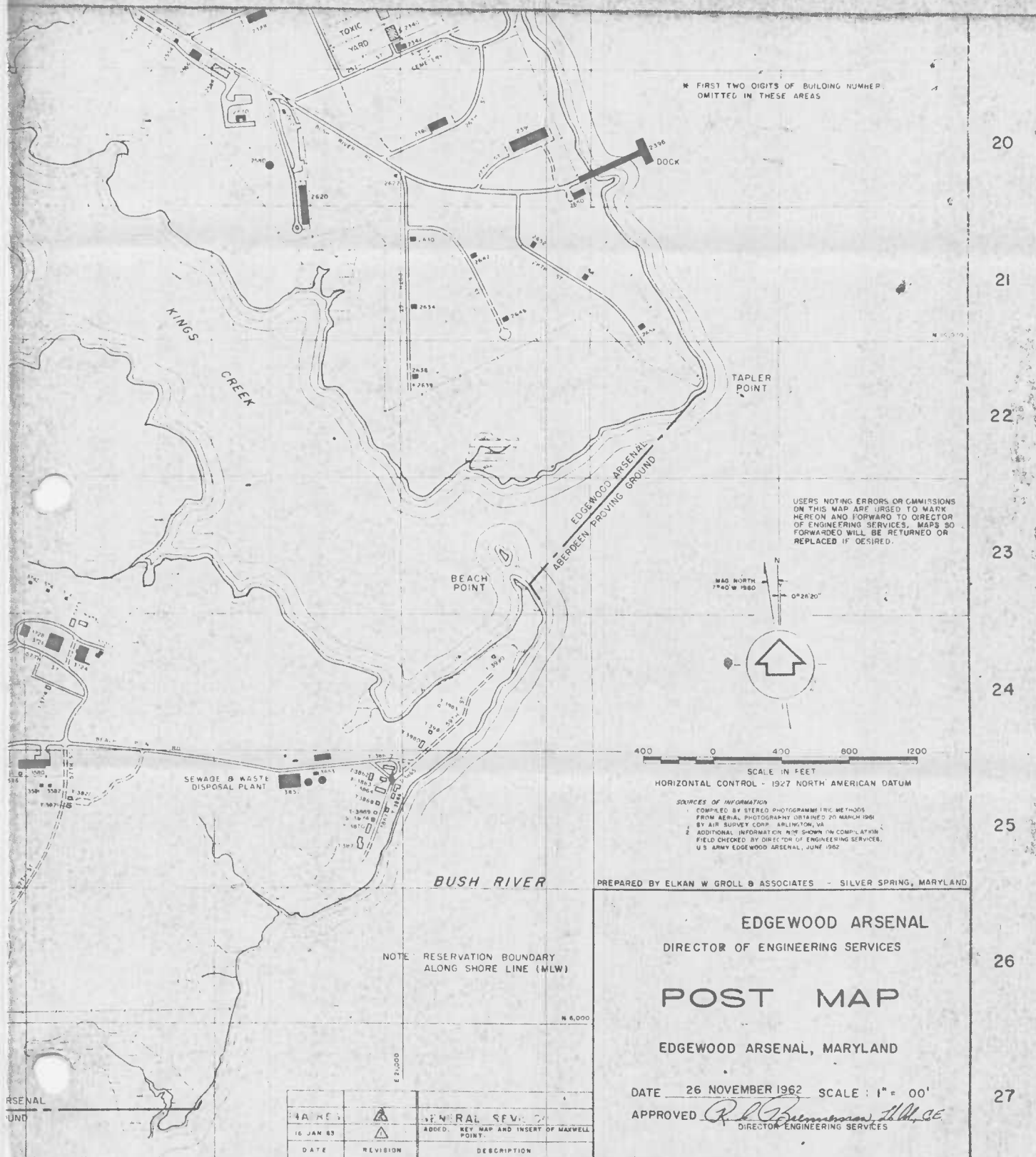
indeed. Here the boys slept on pallets the year round. Another valuable feature of this house was the perfect ventilation and natural lighting of the kitchen.

In the Boone house, all the sills, rafters, sleepers, joists, and corner posts of the frame were hand hewn from white oak and chestnut. The sills are 12" x 12", the posts of the frame are 4" x 4", the rafters 4" x 6", the joists are 4" x 8", while the sleepers are 4" x 10". The roof is thick hand riven cypress shingles. The weatherboards were sawn from yellow poplar and planed by hand. The plaster, which is still sound, was held on lathes split from chestnut and red oak. The fireplace in the living room was beautifully proportioned and had a strong draft. No doubt many a cheerful evening was spent here by generation after generation of Boones while the cold west wind howled around the corners and sang through the limbs of their mighty white oak neighbors. But the howling wind was denied entrance, for there were no doors, windows, or other openings on the west end, which is a structural feature common to all the old houses on this Peninsula. Another common characteristic of all the houses is that they face the south, with the greater length east and west. In few of the early homes was there any provision for heating the sleeping rooms, the Ricketts house being the only one to contain upstairs fireplaces.

A somewhat later and more pretentious house is the Day homestead, constructed about 1760 on the site of the earlier Rouse homestead. Here we see true colonial dormer windows, wide porches, narrow crooked stairways, a commodious vegetable cellar, with plenty of room for a large and growing family. The main body of the Day house is 18 feet wide and 74 feet long. At the east end, the porch becomes a pantry and wash room, 8' x 20', on the south side of the kitchen. The living room is 18' x 32', with a big fireplace at each end of the room. The south porch is 54' long and 8' wide. There is a large kitchen and pantry, a dining room in which 30 people could be served at one time, the living room and one bedroom on the ground floor. Upstairs there are four bedrooms. Of course, Papa and Mamma Day slept on their feather bed near the fire in the living room, while the children and grandchildren scampered away to bed in the cold rooms set apart for their use.

Houses that can serve a family a hundred years, shelter tenant farmers for seventy years more, then lie idle and subject to the ravages of time and human marauders for another twenty years, AND STILL STAND, are worthy of emulation. Those colonial carpenters built houses, not to sell but as homes for themselves and their children's children.

NA-15



S

T

U

V

W

S-800

NA-15

Bldg

#4630

RESERVATION BOUNDARY
ALONG SHORE LINE (MLW)

UNPOWDER

Bldg
#4630

RIVER

